

A Phase I Archeological Survey
of the Proposed Hunting Area 57 Rehab Tract
on the Fort Knox Military Reservation,
Hardin County, Kentucky

by
Pamela A. Schenian
Staff Archeologist

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Pamela A. Schenian
Staff Archeologist
and Project Principal Investigator

Directorate of Public Works, Fort Knox, Kentucky 40121-5000

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Site 15Hd491 is a late nineteenth to early twentieth century farmstead. The site has been completely destroyed by military training activities, and is not eligible for the National Register. No additional archeological work is recommended for 15Hd491. It is recommended that the installation be permitted to conduct the rehabilitation activities as proposed.

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ABSTRACT

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MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

In accordance with Executive Order 11593 and other applicable federal laws and regulations, a Phase I archeological study was conducted of an area proposed for land rehabilitation in Hunting Area 57 on the Fort Knox Military Reservation, Hardin County, Kentucky. One archeological site, 15Hd491, a historic farmstead, was recorded in the project area. The site is not eligible for the National Register and no additional archeological work is recommended at the site. It is recommended that the installation be permitted to conduct the land rehabilitation as proposed.

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I. INTRODUCTION

In February and April 1994, the Fort Knox Staff Archeologist and Assistant Staff Archeologist performed a Phase I archeological survey of an area proposed for a land rehabilitation (rehab) project in Hunting Area 57, Hardin County, Kentucky (Figure 1). The proposed rehab area is irregular in shape, encompassing approximately 144.5 acres (58.5 ha). Its maximum length is 1300 m (east-west), and its maximum width is 900 m (north-south). It is bounded to the south by Poorman Range Road (paved), and to the west by Seventh Armored Division Cut-Off Road (paved). The north and east boundaries were formed by the boundary of erosional features with vegetated areas, and were further delineated on a detailed map (Figure 2) provided to the Cultural Resource Management (CRM) staff.

The project area has been used for tank training since the 1940's. A concrete driving course was constructed sometime after 1977. Prior to the construction of this course, tanks drove throughout the project area. Since the completion of the concrete course, the tanks are supposed to be driven only on the course. Tanks occasionally stray from the path, however, and wheeled vehicles are driven off the course to gain access to wildlife plots (cultivated fields) and other special activity areas (e.g., observation stations) within the project area.

The project area is located in the Plain section of the Pennyroyal cultural landscape, at the boundary of a karst plain with a dissected upland area. An isolated ridge mass forms the boundary between the two physiographic zones. Elevations in the project area range from 675 to 730 feet. Soils are classified as Crider-Vertrees-Nicholson soil association (Arms et al. 1979: General Soil Map). Prior to construction of the concrete driving course, with its alteration of natural drainage patterns, drainage in the western part of the project area would have been into sinkholes. Drainage of the eastern part of the project area is into intermittent tributaries of Mill Creek. Mill Creek, a tributary of the Salt River, is a meandering stream. Its nearest segment lies approximately 0.8 km southeast of the isolated ridge mass in the project area.

The archeological survey was conducted in preparation for the rehab of the project area. The purpose of this rehab project is to control soil erosion into Mill Creek. The activities involved in the rehab will include the grading of erosional gullies, preparation of areas for seeding (plowing, discing, and addition of lime and fertilizer), and sowing seed. Areas which already contain stands of trees will not be altered by the proposed rehab activities. In addition to its role in erosion control, the rehab area will serve as a study area for the suitability of natural grasses for use

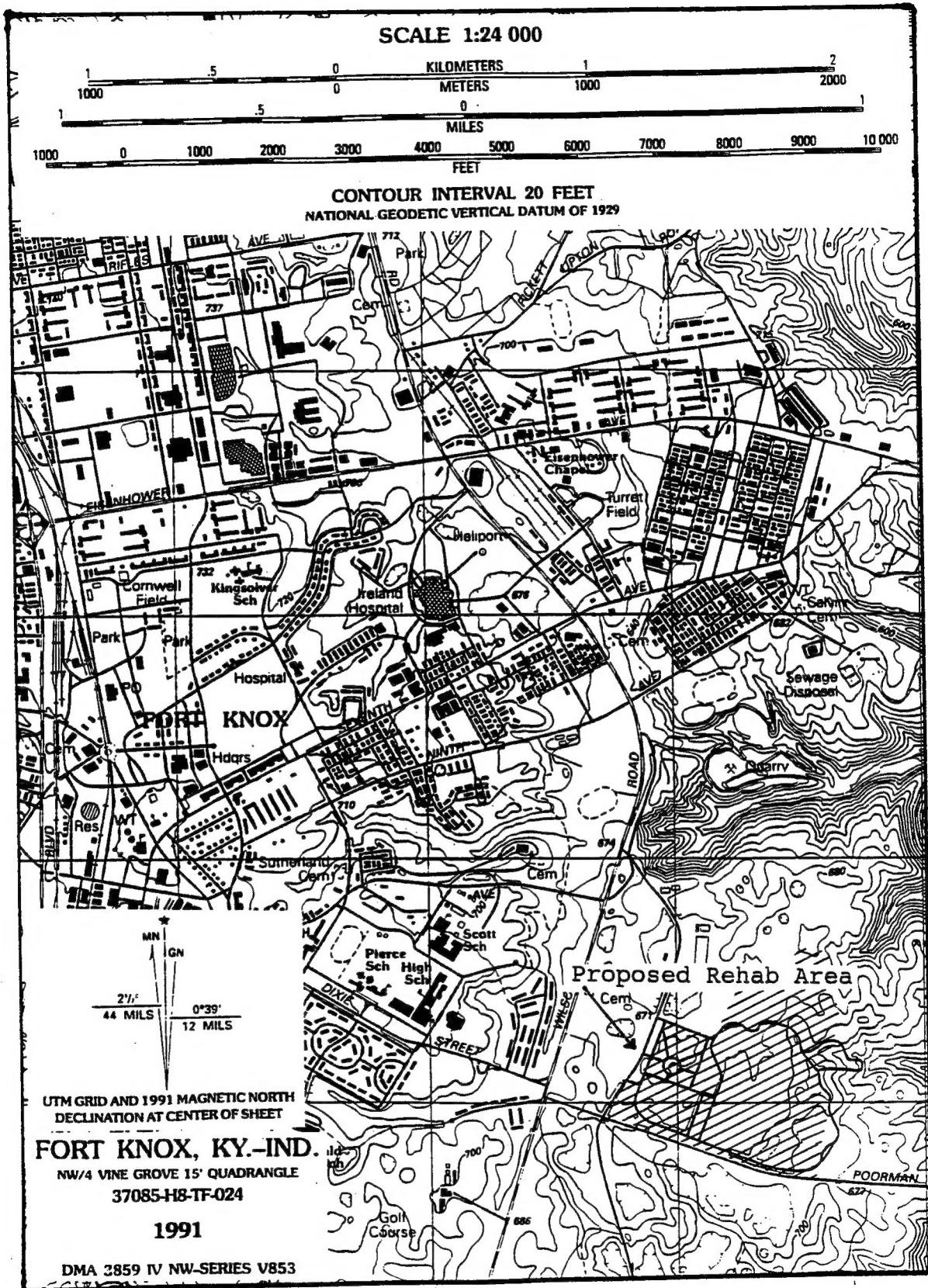


Figure 1. Location of Proposed Rehab Area.



Figure 2. Proposed Rehab Area.

in rehab projects and the effect of increased availability of natural grasses on wild species habitats. The archeological survey and literature review were required to comply with the National Environmental Protection Act, or NEPA, (Public Law 91-190), the Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (Public Law 89-665), the Archaeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (Public Law 96-95), Presidential Executive Order 11593, and Army Regulation 420-40.

During July and August, 1993, the Fort Knox Staff Archeologist obtained copies of all the documents necessary to perform Phase I literature searches for the installation (e.g., state site forms, updated quad sheets marked with survey and site locations, reports of previous investigations on or near the installation, and historical maps). All documents necessary to perform Phase I literature searches for the installation are present at the CRM Branch, Directorate of Public Works (DPW), Fort Knox. No file check therefore was made with the Office of State Archaeology and the Kentucky Heritage Council specifically for this project.

The project area was surveyed on February 7 and 15 and April 18 and 19, 1994. The crew could remain in the project area only a few hours each survey day, due to the tank training schedule. A total of 19.5 person hours were spent in the survey of the proposed rehab area. The artifacts collected in this survey and the documentation of this project will be curated at the University of Louisville Program of Archaeology, on a "permanent loan" basis, under contract number DABT 23-93-C-0093, for curatorial and technical support (copy of contract on file, DPW, Fort Knox, Kentucky). Duplicate copies of the documentation will be stored at DPW, U.S. Army Armor Center and Fort Knox, Fort Knox, Kentucky.

II. ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

O'Malley et al. (1980) presented a detailed description of the setting and environmental background of the Fort Knox base as a whole. This section will concentrate on the characteristics of the project area.

The proposed rehab area is located in the Mississippian Plateau physiographic region of Kentucky (McGrain and Currens 1978:35). The project area lies at the boundary of a karst plain and a dissected upland area. An isolated ridge mass forms the boundary between the two physiographic zones. Elevations in the project area range from 675 to 730 feet.

Soils in the project area belong to the Crider-Vertrees-Nicholson soil association (Arms et al. 1979: General Soil Map). Soils in the Crider-Vertrees-Nicholson soil association are described as "nearly level to sloping, deep, well drained and moderately well drained soils on broad ridges

and side slopes; and deep, well drained, sloping to steep soils on narrow ridges and hillsides" (Arms et al. 1979: General Soil Map). The soil type in the majority of the project area is Vertrees silty clay loam. Smaller areas of Nicholson silt loam are also present.

The construction of the concrete driving course has altered natural drainage patterns substantially. Prior to its construction, drainage in the western part of the project area would have been into sinkholes. East of the isolated ridge mass, drainage is into intermittent tributaries of Mill Creek, a tributary of the Salt River. Mill Creek is a meandering stream, and its nearest segment lies approximately 0.8 km southeast of the isolated ridge mass in the project area.

Tank training off of a concrete course typically leaves small islands of vegetation, surrounded by broad expanses which are deeply eroded, deflated, and devoid of vegetation. Since the construction of the concrete course, and curtailment of most vehicle traffic off the course, many of the former denuded areas have been reseeded in grasses and/or have been naturally revegetated with grasses, herbaceous plants, and saplings. The Fish and Wildlife Branch also maintains several wildlife plots in the project area. Wildlife plots are small cultivated fields which are planted in corn and other crops to provide food for wildlife.

Most of the project area has been previously disturbed by the tank training activities prior to the construction of the concrete course. Most of the area immediately adjoining Poorman Range Road and east of the concrete course was disturbed by borrowing activities for installation construction projects a number of years ago.

III. PREVIOUS RESEARCH

A number of CRM projects have been conducted on the Fort Knox military reservation. Numerous projects also have been conducted in the portions of Bullitt, Meade, and Hardin Counties outside the military reservation, according to the state archeological bibliography and updates. O'Malley et al. (1980) provide an in-depth discussion of research in the project counties through 1979, and Schenian (1991) and Schenian and Mocas (1992) provide a summary of the research which has taken place since the O'Malley et al. (1980) study was completed. This section will focus on the projects which have been conducted on the military reservation and within the vicinity of the current project area.

There are 112 Hunting Areas on the Fort Knox installation, plus an approximately 10,000 acre cantonment area and a small amount of acreage which lies outside the cantonment

area or any hunting area. O'Malley et al. (1980) surveyed approximately one-quarter of each of the 96 hunting areas which did not contain grenade ranges. O'Malley et al. (1980) recorded 415 sites (15Bu295 through 15Bu410, 15Hd109 through 15Hd294, and 15Md103 through 15Md242). Some of these sites were recorded outside the official survey areas, and were discovered while gaining access to the selected survey areas from the closest access road. Some of the sites are isolated finds. O'Malley et al. (1980) did not evaluate the National Register status of the sites inspected in a manner which meets the current standards, although opinions are offered on many of the site forms and in an appendix of the report of investigations. The purpose of the O'Malley et al. (1980) study was to provide a preliminary inventory of portions of the installation and to develop a database for the predictive modeling of site locations on the installation, and not to evaluate sites for a task-specific construction project.

Holmberg (1991) prepared an archival study on the four mill sites (15Md164, 15Md176, 15Md185, and Grahamton) recorded by O'Malley et al. (1980) in the Meade county section of the base. Holmberg's (1991) study includes an appendix (Ball 1991a) delimiting a scope of services for the testing of the mill sites. This testing is scheduled to be performed in 1994 and 1995 through a Legacy grant.

A number of projects have been conducted in conjunction with proposed timber harvests. Bush et al. (1988) revisited 15Bu319 and recorded sites 15Hd438 through 15Hd446 and 15Bu485 through 15Bu491 in their survey of timber areas in Hunting Areas 41, 42, and 52. Myers (1990) surveyed 287 acres in Hunting Area 95, recording 15Bu495 through 15Bu502, and describing modern house and garbage dump sites. Mueller (1991) surveyed 270 acres in Hunting Area 1, revisiting 15Md11, 15Md152, and 15Md159, and recording 15Md322 through 15Md325, two historic cemeteries, five prehistoric isolated finds, and three modern structures. Schenian and Mocas (1992) surveyed 600 acres and attempted to relocate and flag previously recorded sites in an additional 300 acres. Their project areas consisted of 14 timber parcels located in Hunting Areas 13, 74, 76, 77, 78, 81 through 84, and 88 through 90. This survey resulted in the recording of sites 15Hd462, 15Hd463, 15Hd464, 15Md326, and one isolated find, and the revisiting of 15Hd140. Attempts were made to relocate 15Hd18, 15Hd113, and 15Hd139, but were unsuccessful. Ruple (1992a) revisited sites 15Md152, 15Md153, and 15Md322 in Hunting Area 1. Ruple (1992b) revisited sites 15Hd184, 15Hd186, and 15Hd249, and made an unsuccessful attempt to relocate 15Hd248, in order to flag avoidance boundaries around the sites in Hunting Area 90 in preparation for logging activities in conjunction with the clearing of the Highway 313 easement. Ruple (1993a) surveyed all 813 acres comprising Hunting Area 4 in preparation for timber harvests in scattered parcels within the Hunting Area.

The improvement of facilities on the Fort Knox installation has resulted in several CRM studies. Sorensen and Ison (1979) surveyed a proposed telephone building expansion site and access road in the cantonment area, recording no sites. Sussenbach (1990) surveyed three weather radar installation sites, in Hunting Area 23, discovering one prehistoric isolated find. Ruple (1993b) surveyed approximately 10 acres in the cantonment area for a shoreline maintenance project, encountering no sites. Mocas (1993) reported on the examination of approximately 165 acres in and around a proposed landfill and borrow area, which located no sites in the highly disturbed area. Mocas (1994a) surveyed a proposed sports complex project area in the cantonment, encountering no archeological sites. Schenian and Mocas (1994) recorded 15Hd488 in the survey of a borrow pit proposed for use in the improvement of the Cedar Creek airstrip.

The development, expansion, or improvement of training areas has resulted in a number of CRM studies. Driskell and O'Malley (1979) surveyed the Wilcox Gunnery Range, recording sites 15Bu393 through 15Bu397. Schenian (1991) surveyed 116 acres in portions of Hunting Areas 17, 30, and 41, in conjunction with the Fort Dix realignment, re-examining 15Bu303, and recording 15Bu492, 15Hd459, and two prehistoric isolated finds. Hemberger (1991) also surveyed approximately 405 acres in seven construction sites in Hunting Areas 17, 24, 31, 32, 34, and 54, in conjunction with the Fort Dix realignment. This study resulted in the recording of 15Hd461 and 15Bu504, the revisiting of 15Bu299 and 15Bu385, and the unsuccessful attempt to relocate previously recorded site 15Hd274. Hemberger (1991) surveyed a total of 126 acres in four proposed construction areas in the Yano Tank Range, in Hunting Area 93, recording 15Hd460, revisiting 15Hd178, 15Hd182, and 15Hd282, and unsuccessfully attempting to relocate previously recorded site 15Hd283. Hemberger (1992) surveyed a 7.5 acre borrow area in Hunting Area 24, proposed to be used for the consolidation and improvement of two training ranges, and encountered no sites. Schenian (1994) and Mocas (1994c) surveyed borrow pits for berm repair on the Yano Range, recording no sites in the former study and sites 15Bu524 through 15Bu527 in the latter.

In conjunction with land sales, Ball (1987) surveyed approximately 196 acres in the Bullitt County portion of Fort Knox, recording sites 15Bu479 through 15Bu481 and describing one post-1950, or modern, house foundation. Ball (1991b) also surveyed a 19 acre tract near Radcliff prior to disposal of the tract, recording two historic/modern trash dumps which were not assigned state site numbers. Hale (1981) surveyed the Otter Creek Park, recording 15Md243 through 15Md303. Portions of Otter Creek Park, now owned by the City of Louisville, were once part of the Fort Knox military installation, but were disposed of in the 1970's.

Road construction and improvements have resulted in a number of CRM projects on the military reservation. McGraw (1976) surveyed the proposed U.S. 60 bridge and approaches near Otter Creek park, encountering no sites in a 2.35 mile long corridor which passes through Hunting Areas 7 through 9 and 11 and 12. Fiegal (1982) surveyed the Radcliff Industrial Park access road, including land in Hunting Area 15 as well as off the installation. He recorded 15Hd403 and 15Hd404 off the installation, and revisited 15Hd215 and 15Hd272 on the installation. Webb and Brockington (1986) surveyed the 4.75 mile long Kentucky Highway 1638 realignment corridor, which included portions of Hunting Areas 5 and 7 through 10. They revisited sites 15Md176, and 15Md182 through 15Md185, and recorded 15Md306, 15Md307, and 15Md309. Sites 15Md176, 15Md182, 15Md183, and 15Md307 were all parts of the former town of Garnettsville. The latter three sites were tested (Wheaton 1982), but 15Md176 was not tested because it fell outside the 1638 realignment easement. DiBlasi (1986) surveyed 14 alternative alignments of the approximately 20 km (12.4 miles) long Kentucky Highway 313 corridor, which includes portions of Hunting Areas 80 through 83 and 90, as well as land outside the installation. A total of 27 sites (15Hd406-15Hd430 outside the installation, and 15Hd135, 15Hd184, 15Hd186, 15Hd248, 15Hd249, 15Hd253, 15Hd431, and 15Hd432 on the installation), some previously recorded, were located in the survey corridor. Hixon (1992) tested 15Hd423 and 15Hd426, and archeologists from Wilbur Smith Associates tested six sites on the installation, including 15Hd249 and 15Hd253 (Fenton 1993: personal communication to Schenian). A recent survey of proposed borrow pits for the Cedar Creek-Yano Road improvements (Mocas 1994b) resulted in the recording of 15Hd489 and 15Hd490, the revisiting of 15Hd120 and 15Hd121, and the unsuccessful attempt to relocate 15Hd246.

In addition to the CRM projects, several sites have been recorded on the military reservation in non-CRM contexts. Funkhouser and Webb (1932) published a catalog of archeological sites in the state, with the information gained primarily through correspondence with amateur archeologists, collectors, and local historians, and included the description of two sites now on the military reservation. These are 15Md10, a mound group on Indian Hill, and 15Md11, a mound near the mouth of Otter Creek (Funkhouser and Webb 1932:281). Jerry Hoehler collected materials (now at the University of Louisville Program of Archaeology) from sites 15Bu251, 15Bu292, and 15Bu293, probably in the 1950's. The wife of a soldier stationed at Fort Knox partially excavated 15Hd273, a mound in Hunting Area 6, in 1955 (Anonymous 1955). Lee Hanson recorded 15Hd17 and 15Hd18, while attending ROTC training camp at Fort Knox in 1961 (Hanson 1961a, 1961b; Dr. R. Berle Clay 1991: personal communication).

Of greatest relevance to the current survey are the O'Malley et al. (1980) survey areas nearest the project area -- approximately 182 acres in the northwest quarter of Hunting Area (HA) 57, approximately 213 acres in the center of HA 58, approximately 206 acres in the northwest quarter of HA 61, and approximately 222 acres in HA 72. No sites were recorded in the area surveyed in HA 72, one site (15Hd134) was recorded in HA 57, two sites (15Hd247 and 15Hd257) were recorded in HA 61, and five sites (15Hd175 and 15Hd165-15Hd168) in HA 58. Four of the eight sites are historic (15Hd257 and 15Hd266-15Hd268), one is prehistoric (15Hd175), one has both prehistoric and historic components (15Hd134), and two are limestone mounds (15Hd247 and 15Hd265) of indeterminate cultural-temporal affiliation. Site 15Hd134 is the nearest to the project area, lying approximately 0.3 km north of the northernmost project boundary. All of the other sites mentioned in this paragraph are 1.0 km or more distant. No archeological sites or standing structures listed on or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places are located in or immediately adjacent to the current project area.

IV. SURVEY PREDICTIONS

Based on previous archeological research in the area, the history of settlement, and the environmental setting of the project area, the following results were expected:

- 1) Relatively level upland areas overlooking sources of flowing water, such as the ridge in the center of the project area, are high potential areas for the location of prehistoric and historic sites.
- 2) Although not acquired until the 1940's, the historic property boundaries and structure locations for most of the project area are depicted on the 1919 acquisition maps. One farmstead, the Thomas Goldsmith farmstead, was located in the project area, and a second, the James Bennett farmstead was located at or just outside the northeast corner of the project area. Portions of other farms were encompassed by the project area, but no structures associated with these were in existence in 1919. It was expected that evidence of the Goldsmith farmstead, possibly the Bennett farmstead, and possibly some post-1919 structures may be found.
- 3) The O'Malley et al. (1980) study recorded few sites in the portions of HA 57 and adjoining hunting areas surveyed. Whether this reflects sparse occupation of this area by prehistoric and historic peoples, the degree of surface distur-

bance by military activities, or a combination of these is unknown, but a low site density is expected for the project area.

- 4) The project area has been used for tank training since the 1940's, so it was expected that, if a site were present in the project area, it would be partially or completely destroyed.

V. FIELD METHODS

The majority of the project area lies within a tank driving course. Although the project area has been used for tank training since the 1940's, the concrete course was not constructed until sometime after 1977, since it does not appear on Fort Knox Special maps at that time. Within the boundaries of the course, the project area consists of disjoint unpaved areas. Prior to the construction of the concrete course, these disjoint areas had been subject to tank training, but since construction, tanks have been confined to the concrete course, allowing vegetation to take hold in most areas.

Ground surface visibility was highly variable within the boundaries of the concrete course. Many areas had short, sparse grass, with approximately 50 to 100 percent ground surface visibility. Limited areas had dense vegetation, consisting of tall grasses and briars, with zero percent ground surface visibility. These densely vegetated areas also were deeply rutted and had areas of standing water, which precluded shovel testing. The densely vegetated areas with standing water were less than 20 m long in any direction, so did not comprise large amounts of acreage which could not be adequately inspected. The top of the isolated ridge mass was in variably dense grass, with numerous open patches, and limestone bedrock outcrops. Ground surface visibility varied from zero to 100 percent, but averaged 50 to 75 percent. Isolated stands of large trees were present within the boundary of the tank course and to the north of it. These had some leaf cover and vines, but there were numerous tire ruts, animal trails, and other open areas, to give 30 to 50 percent ground surface visibility. The portion of the project area to the north of the tank course had sparse to moderately dense grass, but most of the area had 75 to 100 percent ground surface visibility. Several wildlife food plots were located within the boundaries of the concrete course and to the north of it. Some of these had been plowed in the fall of 1993. With the exception of limited low stubble, there were no crops in the plots at the time of survey, and ground surface visibility was 100 percent. The portion of the project area to the east of the tank course was generally devoid of vegetation with the exception of two stands of large trees. Most of this area

had been borrowed to a depth of 1 to 3 m below ground surface a number of years ago and had deep erosional gullies. Ground surface visibility was 100 percent in and near the borrowed areas. The limited vegetated areas adjacent to the borrow pit had highly disturbed surfaces and areas of standing water.

The ground surface of the entire rehab area was walked in transects spaced at 10 m intervals. Because the densely vegetated areas were limited in dimension and usually coincided with deeply rutted areas with standing water, no shovel testing was done in the project area, except at the one archeological site discovered.

Following the discovery of artifacts at the former Thomas Goldsmith farmstead, the site was walked at 5 m intervals until no additional materials were recovered for a distance of 20 m within a transect. Two shovel tests were excavated on the site. Each shovel test was approximately 30 cm square and excavated to subsoil. The fill from the shovel tests was a dense clay, which was too wet to screen. The fill was trowel sorted for cultural materials prior to backfilling. The shovel tests had heavily disturbed soil profiles. It had been intended to excavated additional shovel tests at the site, but between the February and April visits, a piece of heavy machinery with tracks had run over the densely vegetated portion of the site on the narrower section of the ridge top, turning over the soil and revealing that there was less than 10 cm of soil (humic, topsoil, and/or subsoil together) above the limestone bedrock. No artifacts or other evidence of cultural deposits were observed on the turned over soil, and the soil was too compact to shovel probe. The thinness of the soil zone above the bedrock suggested an extremely low potential for undisturbed cultural deposits on the site. Figures B-1 and B-2 in Appendix B depict the location and plan view of the site, and Figure B-3 illustrates a representative soil profile of the shovel tests excavated on the site.

VI. MATERIALS RECOVERED

The following paragraphs summarize the artifact typologies used in the sorting and analysis of the artifacts. The total number of artifacts in each artifact class recovered from 15Hd491 are also discussed in this section. The historic artifacts were analyzed by the Fort Knox lab assistants at the Program of Archeology, University of Louisville, using Maples (1991) and under the supervision of Philip J. DiBlasi, Staff Archeologist, Program of Archeology.

South (1977:95-96) defined a system of artifact classification based on function. Under South's system, ceramics

and curved glass are kitchen group artifacts, and the metal item could be either an architectural group or miscellaneous group artifact, depending on the function of the complete item. All of the historic artifacts were recovered from the site surface.

Ceramics

Historic ceramics may be divided into coarse earthenware, stoneware, ironstone, porcelain, semi-porcelain, and refined earthenware. Coarse and refined earthenware have the most porous paste, stoneware and ironstone have less porous paste, and semi-porcelain and porcelain have the least porous paste. Each of these broad categories are further divided into more specific types based on paste texture and color, glaze characteristics, and decoration (Maples 1991). Only stoneware sherds were recovered from 15Hd491.

Stoneware. Two stoneware sherds were recovered from 15Hd491. Both are from crocks.

Glass

Glass artifacts include flat glass (e.g., windows or mirrors), curved glass (e.g., bottles), and other artifacts (e.g., buttons). One piece of amethyst curved glass was recovered from 15Hd491. It is the side of a shallow pressed glass bowl, and both the rim and base are present. Solarized amethyst pressed glass dates from ca. 1880 to 1914 (Newman 1970).

Metal Item

One rusted metal item was recovered from 15Hd491. It is possibly a terminal post from a wet cell battery, or else a component of an early electrical system (DiBlasi 1994: personal communication). It probably dates to the first two decades of the twentieth century.

VII. CULTURAL RESOURCES

15Hd491

Site 15Hd491 is located at an elevation of 720 feet on a knoll at the south end of an isolated ridge mass located at the boundary of a karst plain and dissected uplands (Figures B-1 and B-2). The site was the Thomas Goldsmith farm in 1919, but was owned by Thelma Smith at the time of Army acquisition in the 1940's.

A total of four historic artifacts were found over a 30 m wide by 70 m long, or 2100 m², area, on the top and upper slopes of the ridge, primarily in erosional gullies. Additional glass and metal objects were observed, but appeared to be of post-1940 military origin. The sparsity of artifacts dating to the historic component may be a result of the razing of the house following Army acquisition, combined with severe erosion, and the crushing of materials by the movement of tanks across the site.

No deed search was done for this site; however, the small artifact collection fits well with what is known about the Goldsmith family from cemetery and census records. Thomas T. Goldsmith was born in 1860 (McDowell 1975:149), and grew up in the east-central portion of Hardin County (Dear-dorff 1983:40). Thomas married Ellawee W. Wooldridge (born 1860) sometime after 1880. Ellawee died in 1926 (McDowell 1975:149). Thomas and Ellawee are buried in the Wooldridge cemetery (McDowell 1975:149), located approximately 8 km northeast of the Goldsmith farmstead. No death date is present on Thomas' headstone, suggesting he died without heirs. No Goldsmith children are buried in the Wooldridge cemetery or are mentioned elsewhere in McDowell (1975), and comparison of the 1919 and 1940's Army acquisition maps shows that the Goldsmith farmstead was divided sometime between these two dates, probably following Thomas' death. This division of the farm also suggests that there were no heirs. It is possible that Thelma Smith, who bought the 90 acre section of the Goldsmith farm which included the homestead, never actually lived there.

Shovel tests yielded no artifacts and had disturbed soil profiles (Figure B-3). No structural ruins were observed, and a former farm pond indicated on a 1950 topo map no longer exists. Limestone bedrock outcrops in several places on the ridge tops and slopes.

The site is located in an area which has been used for military training exercises for decades. The movement of tanks and other vehicles on the ridge slopes has caused severe erosion. A large pit (a former bunker?) had been dug in a portion of the site near an old oak tree which certainly dates to the time of the Goldsmith occupation. The pit is now filled with sandbags and gravel.

Site 15Hd491 is not eligible for the National Register. The site has been destroyed by military training activities and the movement of heavy machinery. No areas of intact top-soil were located, and the artifacts were recovered in eroded contexts on the ridge slopes and site surface. There was no evidence of structural ruins, garbage dumps, or potential intact cultural features.

VIII. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

The survey of the Hunting Area 57 rehab area resulted in the recording of one archeological site, 15Hd491, a late nineteenth to early twentieth century farmstead. The site is not eligible for the National Register, and no additional archeological work is recommended for 15Hd491.

Field inspection revealed that most of the project area had been heavily disturbed by off-course tank training, construction of the concrete course, other military training activities, and borrowing. It is not clear if the low site density is due to the heavy previous disturbance or if they actually reflect prehistoric and historic settlement patterns. Previous research in this hunting area and adjoining areas (O'Malley et al. 1980) also found a low site density.

The extreme northeast extension of this project area touches the extreme southeast corner of the O'Malley et al. (1980) project area in Hunting Area 57. One or both of these studies should have encountered evidence of the James Bennett farmstead, depicted on the 1919 acquisition maps. Neither project encountered evidence of the farmstead, although there is a slight chance it lies to the west of the area inspected in the current study. This suggests that no evidence of the Bennett farmstead was preserved in the archeological record.

In the remote possibility that archeological materials are discovered during earthmoving activities all activity in the vicinity of the finds must cease and the State Historic Preservation Officer (502-564-6661) and the DPW Cultural Resource Management Branch (502-624-6581) should be contacted, so a representative of those agencies may evaluate the materials. If human remains, regardless of age or cultural affiliation, are discovered, all activity in the vicinity of the remains must cease immediately, and the state medical examiner (502-564-4545) and the appropriate local law enforcement agency (Fort Knox Law Enforcement Command, 502-624-6852) must be contacted, as stipulated in KRS 72.020.

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APPENDIX A.
RESUMES OF KEY PERSONNEL

Pamela A. Schenian
Staff Archeologist and Project Principal Investigator

Office Address: Directorate of Public Works
ATTN: ATZK-DPW (Schenian)
U.S. Army Armor Center and Fort Knox
Fort Knox, Kentucky 40121-5000
Phone: (502) 624-6581

Date and Place of Birth: January 1, 1959; Waukesha, WI.

Present Position: J.M. Waller & Associates/Fort Knox Staff
Archeologist and Cultural Resource Manager

Education:

A.B.D. in Anthropology, Northwestern University, 1984.
M.A. in Anthropology, Northwestern University, 1982.
A.B. in Anthropology, Bryn Mawr College, 1980.

Previous Employment:

Senior Staff Archeologist, Archeology Service Center,
Department of Sociology, Anthropology, and Social Work, Murray
State University, Murray, KY, November 1991-June 1993;
Staff Archeologist, November 1983-November 1991.

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, IL: Field
Technician, November-December 1985, September-October 1984.

Illinois State Museum Society, Springfield, IL: Field
Assistant II (Supervisor), summer 1983; Field Technician,
summer 1981.

Center for American Archeology, Kampsville, IL: Field
Technician, summer 1982.

Department of Anthropology, Northwestern University,
Evanston, IL: Teaching Assistant, 1981-82 academic year.

Great Lakes Archeological Research Center, Milwaukee,
WI: Field Technician, summer 1979.

Field Research Experience:

Field experience on prehistoric and historic archeological
projects in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky,
New Jersey, South Dakota, Tennessee, and Wisconsin, 1979-
present.

Professional Publications, Reports, Papers and Manuscripts:

86 CRM contract reports on projects in Indiana, Kentucky,
and Tennessee.

1 Homocide site excavation contract report prepared in lieu
of court testimony in Illinois.

7 Papers presented at professional conferences.

5 Publications, 1 in press.

Doctoral candidacy qualifying paper: "A Theory of Individual
Style Variation for Archeological Studies".

Manuscript submitted in partial fulfillment of the M.A.
requirements: "Models of Environmental-Cultural Relationships:
Testing with Archeological Evidence".

APPENDIX B.

MAP LOCATION, SITE PLAN, AND
REPRESENTATIVE SOIL PROFILE OF 15Hd491